

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XL. No. 6581.

星期四八月四十八年八十一號

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1884.

日四十月六年中甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.; George STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill; GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C.; HENRY & CO., 7, Walbrook, E.C.; SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street;

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLET & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris; NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Avenue; ALEXANDER, 10, Wall Street; AUSTRALIA.—TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND.—THOMAS & GOW, Melbourne; C. J. COOPER, Sydney; SAN FRANCISCO.—AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco; SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATIN & CO., Square Singapore; O'HEARN & CO., Macao; MINTON & CO., Liverpool; FROTHAM, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

BANK.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$4,354,919.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.; Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. Sassoon; G. D. BOTTOMLEY, M. GROTE, Esq.; H. HOPKINS, Esq.; H. DALEYMPLE, Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.; W. H. FORBES, Esq.; M. E. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER, Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MAJACK, Shanghai; EWAN CAMERON, Esq., LONDON BANKERS—London, and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum; 6 months, 4 per cent.; 1 year, 5 per cent.

Local Branches Uncovered. Credit granted to approved Societies, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Deposits granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager, Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1161

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day Admitted as a Partner in our firm Mr. WILLIAM SNELL ORK. Our Partners now are Mr. THOMAS DEAS BOYD, Mr. EDWARD NEILSON ROSE, Mr. THOMAS COVIL, and Mr. WILLIAM SNELL ORK.

BOYD & Co.

Amoy, 1st July, 1884. 1098

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, No. 18, Praya Central, at 3 o'clock p.m. on Monday the 18th Instant, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts on 30th June, 1884.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 12th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. GILLIES,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1884. 1273

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PURCHASES which may be made by the CHINESE IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION will be paid for in CASH before delivery of the Articles purchased, & no person representing, or purporting to represent, the above Company in any way, can be admitted to receive any documents connected with the business of the Public, and no such CREDIT CLAIMS as those referred to will in future be entertained by the Company.

CHIK YEE CHEUNG,

Chief Manager,

CHINESE IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH ADMINISTRATION.

Hongkong, July 30, 1884. 1237

APPEL D'OFFRES.

ON fait l'appel à tous ceux qu'il apparaît devant, que les personnes qui voudraient, pour la réparation d'un délit ou autre, se présentent au Bureau de la Justice de la Paix, dans le quartier de la ville de Hongkong, et faire leur déclaration.

WITH Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st MAY, 1884.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 716

DRY DOCK AND PATENT SLIP.

NAGASAKI.

THE Underwriters have been appointed Agents for THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT DOCK AND PATENT SLIP, at Nagasaki, and are prepared to supply tenders for the Docking, Cleaning, Painting, &c., of Vessels. The entire Work in connection with the Dockyard are under the direction of experienced Engineers and possess all the necessary appliances for Repairing Hulls and Machinery.

Charge automation cacheté, service en français avec signature réalisée par le Compteur de France de la localité, doit indiquer:

Le prix demandé pour l'assurance, renverser et mettre en décret le dit décret, et pour ce faire, il faut être en cas de succès.

La tenu demande pour conduire à ses opérations.

Le vapour est censé pas 12 mètres de profondeur moyenne.

Pour plus simple renseignements s'adresser à Salgo.

M. M. P. ENGLER & Co.

Consignataires.

Nagasaki, March, 1884. 845

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, Mexican Dollars, in this Colony, weighing 1.7, in Exchange for BILLS, drawn On Demand, on the Government of India, Calcutta, will be RECEIVED by the CHIEF PAYMASTER, Army Pay Department, until 12 noon, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 6th instant.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BANK & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SATIN & CO., Square Singapore; O'HEARN & CO., Macao; MINTON & CO., Liverpool; FROTHAM, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WATSON, Yokohama; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

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PARIS AND EUROPE

THE CHINA MAIL

No. 6561.—AUGUST 4, 1884.

TELEGRAMS

LONDON, August 2.

FRANCE AND CHINA.
No agreement has as yet been come to between China and France. Great alarm prevails at Foochow and foreigners are leaving the settlement. Marines from H.M.'s ships have been landed for the protection of the community.

LONDON, August 3.

THE CONFERENCE ON CHINESE AFFAIRS.
The Conference has been adjourned sine die. The Premier made a statement to the House of Commons to the effect that owing to financial difficulties and other differences between the representatives of England and France negotiations had completely failed.

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GENERAL MEMORANDA.

THURSDAY, August 3.

GOODS FOR HONGKONG CIRCLE undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, August 11.

REGISTRATION OF SHARES OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION closed from this date to 20th inst., inclusive.

TUESDAY, August 12.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE JAPAN must be made on or before this date.

MONDAY, August 13.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPoa DOCK CO., LTD., AT NO. 14, PRAYA CENTRAL.

MONDAY, August 20.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION AT THE CITY HALL.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSENGER LIST.—TUESDAY, July 15.—Arrived, and Mentor, July 14; Admira, July 25.

The S. S. Franso Man, (see the M. M. Co.), S. S. Yenpo, left Singapore for Batavia and the port of Thailand, the 21st July, at 2 p.m. and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 27th instant.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established J.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & CO.

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS.

The Superintendent of the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company, limited, announces that the Manila land lines are now in working order.

The French battleship Auguste, with timber, was ashore on the Woosung Bar yesterday. July 27th.

We are informed by the Agent of the M. M. Co., that the S.S. Tancis has been successfully tested and is now to Yokosuka Dock.

On and after to-morrow the moneys of the Treasury will be carried on in the upper story of the Post Office. Entrance will be obtained by the north corridor leading to the stamp office.

This steamer Donger reports having seen the steamer Yung Ling in Swatow on the 2nd instant, under the American flag. The Yung Ling formerly belonged to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

The river steamer Kiangning, recently transferred by the China Merchants Company to Messrs Russell & Co., along with their other vessel, steamed into the harbour this afternoon tying the American flag off, and Messrs Russell's flag forward.

We are informed by the Agents, Messrs Gibb, Livingston & Co., that the Eastern and Australian S. S. Co. steamer Mahanur left Sydney on the 2nd instant and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th inst. The Co.'s steamer Catherine, which left here on the 24th July, arrived at Sydney on the 30th inst.

H. Muller, late clerk to Messrs Wieler & Co., who was arrested and examined at Singapore on a charge of forging and counterfeiting £1000 odd, arrived here this morning in charge of Inspector Craddock by the S. S. Whampoa, and will probably be brought up before the magistracy at the 10th inst. on the charge, to-morrow morning.

Here is a note from the new Salang Transport—“The Grand Pak & Pak (140,000 francs) has been seized off my 12th Deck, by S. S. Sun and Light Drift, owned by the Due de Castro. This vessel very easily beat his next opponent, an English horse. Behold two years running that the grand prize has been won by a Frenchman! The English children! ‘Tis good!

The publication of this issue commenced at 6.00 p.m.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1884.

THE SITUATION.

The following telegrams we issued in extra yesterday:

Special cablegram to "China Mail".

(Per E. E. A. & C. Telegraph Co.'s Line.)

Peking, August 2d, 6 p.m.

The Chinese Government offers to pay

the sum of five hundred thousand taels (Rs. 400,000) or as an alternative, to

negotiate a treaty, leaving the indemnity to be fixed by arbitration. Monsieur Tissot

refuses to accept either of these proposals.

If this telegram represents facts, it is certain that the latest imperial announcement and conference published in Saturday 2d, the effect of the decree has been referred to the American Minister, for settlement is entirely incorrect.

The natives are quiet.

(From N.C.J. Asia.)

Peking, 26th July.

An Imperial Decree has been issued ordering Hui Ching-chung, the newly appointed Minister to France and several other countries, to take part with Tsoi Kuei-chung and Chen Pao-chen in the negotiations for framing a Detailed Treaty with France.

It is reported here that France will return to China into any discussions about the new Treaty until the question of an indemnity has been definitely settled.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

WHEN the *Docteur Jef Foochow* on the 30th ultimo, the following vessels were at Pagoda Anchorage:—H. B. M.'s Champion, the French men-of-war *Vulcain*, *Aigle*, *Viper* and French torpedo boat Nos. 45 and 46, and the merchant steamers *Tobit*, *Bentley*, *Brockenshire* and *Cuthrie*; H. B. M.'s *Meritis* was lying at Foochow, anchored above the Kimpai Marts; the French war ships *Duguay Trouin*, *Chatelet*, *Roussard*, and *Lyon*, and the Great Northern Telegraph Company steamer *Stora Nordiske*, were at Sharp Peak.

On the 31st ultimo, H. B. M.'s ships *Autodesk*, *Vigilant* and *Sophie*, and the Spanish man-of-war *Araya*, were in Amoy Harbour.

TENDER is asked for in the Government Gazette of Saturday, for slating, clearing and repairing the Police Station at Hung Hom. This work is much needed. The accommodation provided for the men at Hung Hom is at present of the most wretched description. Two Europeans have to sleep, eat and live in a room not much larger than a ship's cabin, and three or four Sikhs are quartered in a room of the same size. We have often seen members of the porcine tribe provided with much more comfortable quarters. It is to be hoped that now the Government have taken the matter in hand they will make a handsome improvement on the present hotel.

The S. S. *Salter*, Captain Lerdo, which arrived here yesterday from Haiphong, brings no news of importance from Tonquin, everything there being very quiet. Reinforcements from Europe to the number of three thousand men are expected to arrive shortly and the residents at Haiphong appear to be strongly in favour of a war with China. The *Salter* left Haiphong on the 30th ult. and Captain Lerdo, finding the barometer falling rapidly and the signs of a coming typhoon showing themselves, put shelter into Hating Bay, where he remained all through the 31st, during which a violent gale or typhoon was blowing outside. On the 1st inst. the weather having moderated, he proceeded. The *Atlantic* and two transports were then anchored in the Bay, besides the transport *Duc*, which left for this port about the same time as the *Salter* and arrived here yesterday.

The salubrity of the site of the military campments at Stanley does not seem to have improved much of late years. Most of our readers are aware that when the military were stationed there that deaths from fever and kindred sicknesses were enormous, as the little graveyard near by will prove. During the last twelve months the place has upheld its old reputation, the members of the Police force drafted there, who have temporarily occupied one of the military bungalows while the Police Station has been undergoing alterations, have again, having been attacked. Throughout the year the cases of fever from Stanley have been numerous, and last week the three Europeans on duty there were compelled to come into Victoria suffering from fever. These sicknesses are all the more to be regretted from the fact that the station itself said to be by far the most healthy of all the Police stations, has been ready for occupation for some months past, but cannot be made use of on account of there being no cook house attached to it. This and other requirements in the shape of outhouses are, we believe, to be supplied, but surely this extensive delay is wholly unnecessary. One would have thought that structure of this nature could have been run up in a week.

The Malay named Aboco, lately belonging to the ship *Marie Stevart*, who killed another Malay in a quarrel at Hongkew, Shanghai, on the 11th July, arrived here, yesterday, by the S.S. *Nippon*, in charge of Inspector Forbes of the Shanghai police. We have already published the particulars of the affair, as given at the preliminary examination of the prisoner. Being a native of Java, Aboco was examined first, in the absence of the Netherlands Consul from Shanghai, by Mr. J. R. Steel, Secretary to the Netherlands Legation. On the return of Mr. St. C. Michelsen, Acting Consul for the Netherlands, the prisoner was brought up to trial before a Court consisting of the Acting Consul and Messrs. W. Meyerink and W. Van Loebbecke, Assessors, on the 16th July. After the depositions had been read and the witness examined, the Consul decided that the Court was not assembled for the purpose of trying the accused, but only of deciding where he was to be tried. He added: "The Court is of opinion that the accused has killed his man Kanglong, but not wilfully. The other side, however, claimed that he was guilty of self-defence, because the blow which he received with a stick or a piece of wood did not justify him in using a knife and stabbing the deceased. As the punishment for the offence of manslaughter is not within the competency of the Court, the Court has decided to send the case to trial at the Supreme Court of Batavia. It is probable, therefore, that the prisoner, who for the present time, happens to be in charge of the police here, will be sent to Batavia by the first opportunity."

The Joyce, Mailed July 20, 1884. The following appeared in our "Shipping Extra" of yesterday afternoon:—In Messengers' Room, *Maritime Hall*, where the Chinese Paul, has had the misfortune to get a ground effect of causing the inmates to depart,

on Oshima-no-Island (Vicid Island). The *Tanis*, which left Hongkong on the 16th inst., brought a quantity of cargo for Kobe, and after having discharged at that port was on the way to Yokohama when the accident happened. The *Tanis* experienced a damage on account of a *Vinegar*, and happened to have been carried off her course by the current, and had gone probably slowed down owing to the thin weather she was on that account considerably affected by the set of the tide and got stranded at one o'clock yesterday afternoon. The *Menzel* left here at half past ten this morning to go to the assistance of the stranded steamer. There is but little to add to the above. With the assistance of the *Menzel*, every possible effort was made to get the *Tanis* off, but without avail. She still lies on the rock with a good deal of water in her fore compartment. A portion of the cargo has been removed and further efforts will be made to lighten her in order to get the ship off. The weather being fortuitously favourable, are still entertained of saving both ship and cargo. The *Menzel*, which brought the *Tanis* passengers to Tokyo, arrived late last night, and will sail for Hongkong to-day about noon.

'Or all the tricks, devices, subterfuges, sharp dodges or deceptions I ever saw,' said a jeweller to a reporter, 'was one by which a shark fellow stole from me three pairs of diamond ear-rings. He evidently knew when

I was in the shop. He came in one day and said to one of my clerks, "Is Mr. Johnson ill?" Not wanting to reply, 'I am sorry that you are ill,' I said, 'I will buy a pair of diamond ear-rings for my wife.' This was repeated on four or five successive days.

The last time he made the world not wait to see me, but would look at some ear-rings.

The clerk showed him an asortment, and he finally selected three pairs, valued at £100, and said: 'I guess I will let my wife select from these.' She will be at my office from time to time; I will let my wife select from these.'

Richard Reeve, seaman of the steamship *Albion*, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting Capt. Buyers, master of the steamer, on board, on the 3rd inst. Captain Buyers' evidence was to the effect that at 11 a.m. on the 3rd inst. he was in his cabin with the chief engineer, when he heard some one calling out. He went out and saw defendant, who was somewhat the worse for drink. Defendant said he had come aft to take his (the Captain's) life. Complainant told him to go away and he refused. He tried to get something out of his breast and used insulting and abusive language. He kicked complainant and took the button off his coat. Complainant had put his hand in his iron. Defendant, who said he was the worse for drink, was fined £5 or seven-days hard labour.

Shik Asam, a married woman, was fined \$50 in default two months' imprisonment for keeping an unlicensed brothel at No. 34 Temple Street.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL".

AMOY, July 28th.—For the first time in history China is enjoying the luxury of having news direct from the seat of war served up daily, in the form of telegraphic despatches and letters from correspondents, in the native journals. If the war is not yet exactly a Chinese war, it is so very near it that it has excited among all classes an intense interest. Every one is eager to know what is going on and what the result is likely to be. The native papers are having a good time, and they are doing something more than their best to satisfy the public thirst for information. All the hours and reports of what has been done and how it is ridiculous are accepted and find their way into the columns of the papers. And this is not only so, but a good deal that can hardly even claim rumour for its basis and which, I fear, has no better foundation than the writer's imagination, is given out to the world with an air of authority. Most Europeans, I imagine, hailed the appearance of Chinese newspapers with unmixed satisfaction, as enlightening the general diffusion of sound information and the dawn of an era of intelligent appreciation of the relations between China and foreign nations. But I confess that after reading certain articles which have appeared in these journals I am bound to say there is another side to the picture, and that if they are potent for good they may be no less potent for harm. The business of a journalist is new to the Chinese, and we may excuse an amateur Editor much that would be reprehensible in the conductor of a London Daily. Nor do I, of course, find fault with them for being pro-Chinese; they are quite natural and to be expected; but I should regard that with suspicion if they were otherwise. It is quite right that they should advocate the Chinese view of the question, provided it is always done fairly and temperately and without misrepresentation of facts. A paper which addresses itself to Chinese readers cannot be out of sympathy with their hopes and wishes, while at the same time it may lead them to see that their true interests lie in a different direction from that in which they were supposed to be. I do not therefore wonder that a Chinese Editor should be pleased to record a French reply and be sorry to have to publish a Chinese response to it. The business of a journalist is new to the Chinese, and we may excuse an amateur Editor much that would be reprehensible in the conductor of a London Daily. Nor do I, of course, find fault with them for being pro-Chinese; they are quite natural and to be expected; but I should regard that with suspicion if they were otherwise. It is quite right that they should advocate the Chinese view of the question, provided it is always done fairly and temperately and without misrepresentation of facts. A paper which addresses itself to Chinese readers cannot be out of sympathy with their hopes and wishes, while at the same time it may lead them to see that their true interests lie in a different direction from that in which they were supposed to be. I do not therefore wonder that a Chinese Editor should be pleased to record a French reply and be sorry to have to publish a Chinese response to it.

Now the fault I have to find with the native papers is that they have been deliberately misrepresenting facts of which there was no doubt, merely to fatter the vanity of native readers, or to increase their circulation. One paper, for instance, not only kept on assuring its readers that Baoding and other places had been taken when there was not just a bare possibility that they might be soon taken about it, but a month and more after the fall of the city it ceded to the French by the terms of the armistice, it certainly appears strange. If peace has been concluded, that either no official despatch to that effect has been received, or else that such news should be kept a profound secret instead of being freely circulated amongst an excited populace who are now ready and awaiting an opportunity to commit atrocities under the "plan of war." Recruits are still being enlisted; the majority of the aspirants to the service being matros, and so Foochow may shortly possess a cavalry regiment, as there is no scarcity of discarded rifles within the City. I have just heard from a reliable source, rather a good story. It appears that a young Chinese officer was drilling a squad of these raw recruits, when, upon the command to fire, the blank cartridge failed to explode. This was at first attributed to the fault of the rifles, but at last one of the soldiers opened a cartridge, and tasting its contents discovered that it was treacherous on the part of the French, who had obscured the powder and inserted salt (saltpetre). If the Chinese were as skilful as strategists in military operations as they are skilled in the art of extortion, and possessed even the slightest amount of courage to carry out their schemes, China might indeed be regarded as an almost formidable power. Owing to fear, almost the entire native population of Pagoda Anchorage have deserted that place. From what I can learn, the Chinese authorities intimated to the inhabitants that the French intended destroying the whole of their houses upon the following day. This threat only naturally had the effect of causing the inmates to depart,

when, almost immediately, the native soldiers were put in possession of the deserted tenements, which are now the property of the Government. A similar migration has been going on from Foochow, over a period of days, on account of the French and Belgians to have been carried off by the Chinese, and whatever is the result of the Franco-China question it is certain that the Chinese Government will have realized a very considerable amount of property which will be readily marketable when order has become sufficiently restored to warrant the return of the French.

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